The control of the co

martyred President believed the office should | United States would be safe in its hands? [Ap-

TALK OF A FOURTH TRIAL. WILL ORLANDO GREENFIELD YET ES-

CAPE A FELON'S DEATH?

A Story Told by Royal Kellogg's Mother of his Confession to her that he, his Brother and Geo. Hinds Murdered Alice Greenfield. SYRACUSE, Oct. 27 .- Exciting news has just been received here from Lafayette, Ind., which may save the life of Nathan Orlando Greenfield. Week before last he was sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of December next, having been convicted of murder in killing his wife, Alice, on the 224 of October, 1875. Her body was found on the floor of her bedroom with its throat cut and a bruise on the fore-

head early on the morning of Oct. 23, by her husband, his father, and his uncle. Orlando, as the husband was generally called at the trial, slept that night in his father's house. He and his father visited Mrs. Greenfield late in the evening and she announced her final resolve to abandon him. The house stands only a few rods from that of Greenfleid's father in a thickly settled part of the town of Orwell, Oswego County. Orlando's story was that, being restless that night and walking the floor, he noticed from a window in his father's house a light in his own house, and that, conjecturing that one George Hinds might attempt to steal oats from

to accompany him to his place.

There was no direct evidence against Orlando, but the circumstances bore so strongly against him that he has been convicted twice, and twice sentenced. Blood spots were found on the pump handle in his father's yard and in the kitchen yard. His own knife, covered with blood, was found on a shelf near the murdered woman. It was in testimony that an old army overcoat he were on the evening of the murder was missing the next day. Testimony was in was missing the next day. Testimony was introduced to show that Mrs. Greenfield, two years before her death, told a neighbor that Orlando had killed their child, and had threatened to kill her if she ever told anybody of it. The reasoning of the prosecution on this point was that his motive for killing his wife on the eve of her departure from under his daily observation and control would be very strong. It was shown that the couple often quarrelied, and there was testimony that the husband had abused his wife. Other circumstances pointed to the husband as the murderer. Opinion ran so strong against him that a change of venne to Onondaga County was obtained for the trial that has just ended, Greenfield was tried three times. The first trial resulted in a disagreement, and District Attorney Lamoree moved for a new trial. On this trial the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. A new trial was granted, on the ground that two jurors, on their preliminary examinations, admitted that they had expressed opinions.

There has for years been a bitter rivalry between the then District Attorney, Lamoree, and ex-Judge Huntington, counsel for Greenfield, Judge Huntington, saus, that his defence of Greenfield has cost him about \$5,000. One of the points strongly urged by him was the finding of Orlando's gru, which, it is alleged, was missed from the house on the morning of the murder. The prosecution heid that this gun was hitden in the woods by Orlando's friends, and that they subsequently pointed it cut to certain men, who averred that they had found it. This was to show that the murder was committed, not by Orlando, but by some person or persons who might have added they had found it. This was to show that the murder was conventionally and the strong of the defence was that Hinds killed the woman, but from the first they have associated with his name in this subjection the same of Royal and Aden Kellogg, brothers, On non occasion Judge Huntington arranged to have Huntington arranged to have the order of the co troduced to show that Mrs. Greenfield, two years before her death, told a neighbor that Orlando had killed their child, and had

Greenfield. Mr. Goodelie and Judge Huntington were very desirous during the trial that Royal Kelloug should be called by the prosecution, that they might be permitted to offer evidence in their possession reflecting very strongly upon him. Witnesses were kept in Syracuse several days in the hore that Kelloug would be called, after which their testimony would be admissible. It was not for the defence to call him, because they could not introduce evidence rebutting the testimony of their own witness. Greenfield said only a day or two ago. I may be hanged for the crime, but time will surely expose the guilty parties. A motion for a fourth trial will be made, based wholly on exceptions taken during the recent trial. The technicality of what a juror is said to have declared before he was drawn will not be taken advantage of. It is also probable that an effort will be made to have judicial notice taken of the avidence in the possession of the defence in relation to Royal Kelloug. It was excluded on the trial, and Judge Huntington said at the time that under such a ruling it was 'impossible to introduce the whole truth.' He feit that Greenfield's fate depended upon the showing of facts relating to those letters, and upon which the defence almost wholly relied. By the ruling several hundred pages of testimony were excluded.

HASKIN NOMINATED FOR SENATOR. Lively Times at the Eleventh District Con-

vention-Compromise Suggested. The Tammany Convention for the nomnation of a Senator for the Eleventh Senatorial District met yesterday afternoon in a hall at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. At a few his barn, he awakened his lather and his uncle minutes after 3 o'clock ex-Alderman Henry B. Purroy, the acting Chairman, called the Convention to order, using a large beefsteak pounder for a gavel.

Mr. Wood, Chairman of the delegation from

the Twenty-fourth District, said that although the delegation of the Twenty-lourth District had intended to give him their 27 votes, be would not accept them, because he thought that they should be given to a greater man, and that man was ex-Congressman John B. Haskin. He accordingly moved that Mr. Haskin be nominsted by acclamation. Loud cries of "No! No!" "We don't want him," "Let us vote," "We won't be buildozed," and other like ex-pressions, came from the delegates from the Nineteenth District. Chairman Purroy, by an

energetic use of the beefsteak pounder, restored

pressions, came from the delegates from the Nineteenth District. Chairman Purror, by an energy the use of the beefsteak pounder, restored order, and assured the delegates that all their rights would be respected.

A tail, thin man said that the Fifteenth District would east their twenty votes for John B. Haskin. This announcement was greeted with cheers, mingled with groans, and, after the beefsteak pounder had again restored order. George W. Plunket, Chairman of the delegation from the Seventeenth District, claimed the attention of the meeting.

"Gentlemen," said he, "I know that it is the desire of some of the delegates that Mr. Thomas O'Callahan should receive the nomination of Senator from this district. I have known him for over eighteen years, and have been by his side in many a political contest—"

"Hurrah for O'Callahan! Three cheers for Plunket!" came from the delegates.
"But, gentlemen," Mr. Plunket continued. "although I regret to say it, I cannot support Mr. O'Callahan in this campaign; for although he has been my friend, he has done nothing whatsoever for the party. I therefore cast the twentysix votes of the Seventeenth District for Mr. John B. Haskin."

The delegates from the Nineteenth District arose in a body and howled. The Chairman applied the beefsteak pounder to the table, and after several minutes of hard work he obtained a partial quiet.

The Nineteenth District then cast their twenty-fourth District their twenty-seven for Haskin. Mr. Purroy announced that Mr. Haskin was not their choices; that he had been forced on them at the last minute; that no one had known that Haskin would receive the nomination until noon that day. The real choice of the people was O'Callahan. The Nineteenth District would boil if Haskin was nown that he had been forced on them at the last minute; that no one had known that Haskin would receive the nomination until noon that day. The real choice of the people was O'Callahan. The Nineteenth District monnated the interest of the convention and do their utimest for t

front of Mr. O'Callahan.

"Will you be quiet," shouted the latter, "or I'll punch your head."

"It's the best way," continued the originator of the diee idea. Mr. O'Callahan rushed for him, but he was gone. The beefsteak pounder was brought into use, and in a measure quiet was restored.

was brought into use, and in a measure quiet was restored.

Mr. Haskin then began to speak. He said that he had worked hard for the Democratic party for many years, and had been a stanch supporter of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Haskin," shouted Dwyer, "will you answer me one question?"

'Yes," was the reply.

'On what side were you last year? Were you not opposed to Tammany?"

Yes, but it was a mistake on my part," said Mr. Haskin, But I have justification. Did not Tammany bolt at Syracuse when they claimed that there was oppression? Well, I also bolted on the same grounds."

The meeting then became still more uproartious, and fists were shaken in Mr. Haskin's face. He said: 'I will accept this nomination in spite of you, and will be cleeted in spite of you, and will be cleeted in spite of you, and will be cleeted in spite of you and will be cleeted in spite of you, and will be cleeted in spite of you, and will be cleeted in spite of you, and will be cleeted in spite of you threats."

After the adjournment, Dwyer and a few others tried to get the Nineteenth District delegates to remain and nominate O'Callahan, but they did not succeed.

THE RIDDLE POISONING.

plar Feeling Against the Prisoner.

Norwich, Conn., Oct. 27.-The Riddle case will come up before the City Court at 9 A. M. tomorrow, and will be continued to next Monday, to enable the defense to get ready. City Attorney Ripley sent the following despatch to New Haven this evening:

Prof. K. W. Johnson:
Volt need not come to-morrow. Keep at work. Will
Write.
Grouds C. RIPLET The immediate plan of defence is foreshad-owed. After hearing all the evidence on the part of the State, which will probably occupy all of next Monday and Tuesday, they will ask for the dismissal of the charge against their client on the ground that the evidence is trivial. The Court will deny in a faction, and the defence will waive examination to the Superior Court. It is not probable that Mr. Riddle will have a trial before the May herm of that court. So strong is the feeting against the prisoner that Mr. Amona C. Hail, owner of the dwelling in which Riddle lived, is unable to lease it. The story has been started that the house is maunied, and residents in the neighborhood tell stories of strange noises and sights about the descript dwelling. Mrs. J. A. Fester, sister of Mrs. Julia Riddle he as it is. She expresses a strong belief in the prisoner's guilt. Riddle reserves the daily newstance published in this city, and learned this morning of the result of Prof. Johnson's investigation. He is said to have borne the news very coolly. all of next Monday and Tuesday, they will ask

Duke of Durham. Inquire at mearest Tobaccostore. —Ads.

Firemen, run and get the Americal, your paper. School teachers, don't fail to buy it.—Ads.

JOHN SHERMAN IN NEW YORK. Dismissing the Financial Question and Dwell

John Sherman and Gen. Kilpatrick spoke to a large audience in the big hall of Cooper Institute last evening. There was the usual gathering of Republican politicians upon the platform. Gen. Arthur called the meeting to order, and nominated E. W. Stoughton for Chairman. Mr. Stoughton, at one plunge, went back to the "four long and weary and wasting years," and drew a pathetic picture of war times, and then, with equal agility, he bounded to the present, and pictured the glorious condition of things generally, in

picture of war times, and then, with equal aglity, he bounded to the present, and pictured the glorious condition of things generally, in which there is "no limit to our power, no measure to our wealth, no height to which the flag of our Union may not justly be advanced, and, in the esteem of the old and of the new worlds, no bounds to the honors deserved by that silent, earnest, and magnificent soldier to whom so much of this power and prosperity and glory are due." [Turmiliuous applause.]

Mr. Stoughton taked until the andience became uneasy, and then introduced John Sherman, who was received with great enthusiasm. He begged his hearers to bear with him a little until he recovered his voice lost in the mountains of New Jersey. He was hoarse to start with, but as he warmed up his voice became strong and ringing. He began by saying that the Republican party was united upon the broad platform of honest money, free and fair national elections, the enforcement of the national laws in every State and Territory, and the protection of every citizen of the Union, [Applause.].

We are equally resolute in the purpose that these rights shall be enforced." Said he, "and shall not be overthrown or dwarfed by fraud or violence, whether by mobs or rifle clubs, or by cities or States, but shall be legally enforced by the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities of the Union of the Paterson. Then he said:

Then he talked on the financial question, repeating in substance what he said in Paterson. Then he said:

There are now more important questions pressing upon us, affecting higher interests than gold or silver, land, or property. They affect the very foundations of our republican institutions. Upon these the Republican party has taken its firm position. We have in every Republican platform during the present year announced our fixed purpose—

First—To secure to every lawful voter of the United States, shall be enforced in every part of the United States, shall be enforced in every part of the United States, shall be

and maintained, with all the moral and physical force of the people of the United States. [Great applause.]

There was more tremendous cheering when he said: "We will combine the solid North to make the solid South obey the law." The elements of danger now, he said, were nearly as great in the South as they were in 1860. "Think of the Chisholm murder," he shouled. "Think of the this holm murder of Dixon, who, because he had the hardihood to accept the Republican nomination for Sheriff in Vazoo County, Miss., was shot down, Will you submit to these wrongs?" A perfect chorus arrose of "No, no!" "Never." "No, no!" "It is time these things are ented," he continued. "We will have free and fair elections. [Applause.] We will do it wherever our flag floats, and it rifle, elub or mob or State stands in the way, so much the worse for them." [Tumiltuous cheering.]

ing.]
With such issues at stake, how insignificant who headed the ticket. Mr. Cornell was fairly nominated.
"Why was he turned out of office?" shouted

"Why was he turned out of office?" shouted a voice.

"I could answer that question." shouted back the speaker; "but I have answered it in the official records, and it does not impeach Mr. Cornell's character or official integrity. [Wild cheering.] If I had a thousand votes. I would cast them all for him." [Great applause.] Then he said that he wanted to say for Mr. Haves that he (Mr. Hayes) had freely expressed his desire for the success of the entire Republican ticket. As for the speaker, he considered the election of Mr. Cornell as of the highest national importance. If the Republicans of New York, without division and without coalition, gave the whole ticket their political voice, then equal rights and elvil liberty would be peacefully secured under the protection of national authority. Mr. Sherman sat down amid much clapping of hands.

Louderies of "Kilnatrick Kilnatrick!" cheeks.

saerman sat down amid much capping of hands.
Louderies of "Kilpatrick Kilpatrick!"checked Mr. Stoughton in another speech.
Gen. Kilpatrick came to the front. In voice, in gesture, in posture he was the same remarkable actor as when, one brief year ago, on the hills of Deckertown, before an amused audience, he donned his lavender tights and played Fits James in "The Lady of the Lake."
And when he fought his battles of eragain, his yoice had the same shrill deflance as when, becking up against a capyar rock, he shrighed.

He said it was as ridiculous for him to talk finance in the presence of John Sherman as for "General" Butler to talk war in the presence of Napoleon. He concluded that it made no difference to him what kind of money his country had if it was forn and bleeding and trampled on by Southern rebels and Northern Copperheads. In 1880, he said, they'd put in a man who could take eare of the country. In times of peace and quiet almost any one could steer the old ship; but when the waves dashed high, and the hurricane roared, then they wanted a strong man at the helm, and next year they'd have one—either Jim Biaine, or John Sherman, or U.S. Grant. At this there was feeble cheering, John Sherman looked very grave, and very soon Gen, Kilpatrick sat down.

Nominations in the City.

Nominations in the City.

The following nominations of candidates for State Senators were made by the anti-Tainmany pariy inst evening: Fifth District, Cornelius Plynn, Seventh, Thomas J. Creamer. The Tainmany Convention in the latter district nominated Henry, Bischoff, Jr., who ap-

The following anti-Tammany Assemblymen were nominated.

First District, Michael C, Murphy, Second District, Conresulting Densities, Fourth District, John J, Stair, Sixth
District, Joseph Schlerbing, Tentin District, John H, Carl,
Tweight District, Lewist Shen Toltreenth District, Leich
Light, Fourteenth District, Murtha J, Strain Fribernth
District, Kobort Fower, Sixteenth District, Michael Dislan, Eighteenth District, William B, Newbury, Twentlatt, Eighteenth District, William B, Newbury, Twentlatt, Eighteenth District, William B, Newbury, Twentlatt, Erghteenth District, William B, Newbury, Twentlatt, Thomas Mespelan, Twenty-third District, Chas W,
Darton, Twenty-lourit District, Will W, Shes

The Bepublicans nominated Charles W, Hoves for Assecondy in the Flurd District, Pank P, Transor is the
Tammany monineer in the Seventeenth.

Tammany cannidates for Adeciment-Sixth District,
Lieway Hall, Harry Bischoff, Jr., Seventh, Frederick
Heiber, Eighth, Edward C, Stoche and Thomas Larrich,
The Republicans of the Sixth District have remomimated Frederick Finch for Aderiman.

The anti-Tammany Convention to nominate a State Senator for the Eleventh District met in Lion Brewery, 110th street, yesterday afternion. Police due

iish constituraries and Anglodrish Committees for the intiliterance of the aboves of an Irish Salponsi Lond Laurus, which is the formed with a complete in London. A final meeting was been at Europeanthy vestering, at which is 50 persons were addressed by Mr. Parnell.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

EXULTATION OF CHINESE OFFICIALS OVER RUSSIA'S CONCESSIONS.

Shocking System of Human Sinvery in Hong Kong-Frightful Ravages of the Cholera in Japan-Fraudulent Issue of Paper Money.

Hong Kong, Oct. 1 .- There is great exultation in Chinese official quarters over the resto-ration of the province of Hi by Russia, through he treaty negotiated at St. Petersburg. Apprehension is expressed by many diplomatic agents that China, inflated by this unexpected accession, will assume henceforth a bearing of increased arrogance and deflance. Intelligence from Pekin as to the temper of the Govern-ment is eagerly awaited at coast ports. Until the present time the efforts of interested for-eigners to foment trouble between China and Japan on the Loochoo question have failed. It is anticipated, however, that in view of China's sudden success in her Russian relations these

endeavors will be renewed.

A revelation has been made in Hong Kong of a system of human slavery practised by the Chinese purveyors for brothels. Raids have been made by desperados among the villages of the mainland. Young girls have been captured and brought to Hong Kong, sold and confined until sufficiently mature, and then resold. The discovery was made through a proclamation offering a reward for a runaway slave girl 14 years of age. A rigid investigation is progressing, and extraordinary disclosures have already been made. The operations of slave traders are very extensive, reaching even to Japan. One little Japanese girl was found in bondage.

Small insurgent movements continue, but are restricted to limited localities, and are apparently regarded by the authorities with unboneers.

are restricted to limited localities, and are apparently regarded by the authorities with unconcern.

Yokomama, Oct. 11.—The cholera is rapidly subsiding. Official returns show upward of 150.000 cases of death. The suppression is attributed to the energetic efforts of the Government and the unprecedented expenditures for sinitary purposes. The authorities claim that if their endeavors had been seconded instead of opposed by the European representatives, the epidemic would have been under control two months ago, and probably thousands of lives saved. In consequence of the German and other envoys resisting the sanitary precautions, a ridiculous imitation was attempted by Chinese agents, who claimed exemption from visitation and inspection for their subjects residing here, alth such notoriously unclean and breeders of disease. The breakage of quarantine by the German Minister is cited as a precedent for their contumery.

The fluid decree respecting torture, issued by

siding here, aith augh notoriously unclean and breeders of disease. The breakage of quarantine by the German Minister is cited as a precodent for their contumacy.

The final decree respecting torture, issued by the Prime Minister an Oct. 7, commands all ordinances relating to the subject to be expunged from the national code, so that no vestige of its recognition shall be preserved.

A report has been circulating of the fraudulent issue of several millions of Government paper money of small denomination which is declared to be obtained from Germany, where the currency was originally engraved and printed. The details are obscure and contradictory. Several arrests have been made in high social and business circles. The Government declines giving information at present, but from the best available sources it is learned that the fact of an irregular issue has been confirmed, though the rumors are alleged to be greatly exaggerated. Secreey is necessary to secure all the participants. Owing to the first extravagant rumors in regard to counterleiting the currency, paper money depreciated for two days, but afterward resumed its normal rate.

The substitution of the Japanese silver 'yen" for the Mexican dellar progresses rapidly, the former coin being universally accepted by forcigners. Its advantages over the old Mexican dellar, it is expected, will soon be acknowledged, and its circulation be extended throughout the open ports of China—Hong Kong, Sangaper, &c.

Affairs in Loochoo remain unchanged, Japan maintains her original position, and China's envoys show no disposition to proceed to extermities.

The great Government woollen factory, conducted under the auspices of the Home Department, was opened on Sapt, 27.

The Fate of Afghanistan.

London, Oct. 27.—The correspondent of the Times at Simla says: "The idea must be abandoned that we intend to stand aloof from the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It cannot be too soon published that we mean to remain in the country. Those who now assist us will not hereafter be left to settle accounts with the future ruler." The correspondent indicates that the tendency of opinions at Simia strongly favor a policy of disintegration rather than an attempt to set up a strong central govern

at caoui. He points to the fact that Herat, Candahar, and Afghan Turkestan remained tranquil under their petty chiefs months after all control from Cabui had been withdrawn.

The correspondent of the Times at Candahar denies the report that the Governor of Khelati-Ghizai fied from that place with his whole staff, but the correspondent says he left because he had lost all authority, and was requested to do so by a British officer.

Despatches from Cabul say that Yakoob Khan is voluntarily in Gen. Roberts's camp, and that he is in a pitiable state of apathy and destate the sin a pitiable state of apathy and destate that he is in a pitiable state of apathy and destate the control of the con

that he is in a pitiable state of apathy and de-pression.

The five men who were hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy include the Kotwai of Cabul (the head of the city Mol-lains), as previously reported, and two Generals, one of royal blood. One of the Generals, it is charged, dragged the head of Major Cavagnari from the British Residency to Bala-Hissar, The inquiry into the massacre is proceeding. The Ameer's father-in-law, the ex-Governor of Cabul, and the Minister of Finance are under close arrest. choul, and the aimster of Finance are under close arrest.

The troops now at Khelat-i-Ghilzai will winter there. The Governor of Ghuznee has shut himself up in the citalel.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A despatch from Cabul to the Daily News says: "The Ghilzais have again been repulsed by the British force in the Sautargardan."

The Austro-German Alliance.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—Herr Von Puttkamer, Min-ister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, speaking at a public dinner at Essen, said: "You are aware that the Emperor has sacrificed his personal feelings to the public weal. He

Benlin, Oct. 27.—Intelligence from St. Peters-burg has reached here that the new revolutionary party in Edwin have distributed the distributer of their jour-nal, entities the Web and Propole. It declares war against the Government and its time is very violent.

Paris, Oct. 27.—The Profect of the Police has fortabled the accessance of the Mad Order inexpaper, which was to take the place of the Messicians during the manufacture of the International Conference of the Professional Conference of the International Conference on the International Co

Service of the action of the Marson Indicary and the medical action of the medical services of the medical services of the Marson Science of the medical Marson of the Mar